

THE SENATE REUSED

Would Not Take Up the Pro-Boer Resolution.

VOTE WAS 20 YEAS, 29 NAYS

Discussion of the Alaska Bill is Resumed.

ANTI-POLYGAMY LAWS

A House bill authorizing both the district and circuit courts of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi to be held at Biloxi, Miss., was passed when the Senate convened today.

A bill appropriating \$100,000 to enlarge and improve the public building at Burlington, Ia., was passed.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) introduced two resolutions, one calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate copies of the report of Secret Service Agent Burns and all documents, etc., relating to the alleged irregular practices of Special Employees of the Treasury William H. Theobald, stationed at the New York, and the other calling upon the Attorney General for the report of Special Agent W. A. Sutherland relative to the connection of William Theobald with the Chinese investigation and criminal trial of Deputy Collector of Port of Station and Chinese Inspector Brown and Chinese Interpreter Mr. Loy.

Both resolutions were agreed to.

Refused to Consider Boer Resolution.

Mr. Pettigrew, after ascertaining that his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers, which he had introduced when the House adjourned on Saturday, had gone to the calendar, moved to take up the resolution. On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded. It was defeated, 29 to 20, as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Chandler, Clay, Hale, Harris, Helfrich, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, McCumber, McHenry, Martin, Mason, Pettigrew, Ross, Teller, Turner, Vest.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Carter, Clark (Wyo.), Davis, Fairbanks, Foster, Gurnea, Hall, Hendon, Hendricks, Jones (Calif.), Keam, Lodge, McComas, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Sewall, Stewart, Sullivan, Warren, Wolcott.

A bill was passed to provide for the establishment of the intersection of the true both meridian with Red river, to ascertain the amount of taxes collected in Texas in which was formerly known as Green county, and the expenditures made on account of the county by the state of Texas and for other purposes.

In explanation of the bill it is stated that for a long time the county of Greer was in the Cape Nome district, New York, and Oklahoma territory, and during the pendency of the dispute the expenses of the county were paid out of the treasury of Texas. The bill as passed lays the foundation for a claim against the United States for the money thus expended by the state of Texas.

The Alaska Bill.

Consideration was then resumed of the Alaska civil code bill, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Carter (Mont.) in charge of the bill.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) offered an amendment, stating out of Mr. Jones' bill the following: "That nothing in this contained shall be construed as changing the existing mining laws of the United States."

Mr. Turner (Wash.) opposed Mr. Jones' amendment, holding that the Carter amendment ought to be adopted. He declared that hundreds and thousands of claims in the Cape Nome district had been located by persons in the interest of the various transportation companies, and were now held by those companies. He said these locations were "illegal and fraudulent," and were therefore a proper subject of legislation by Congress. He further declared, in relation to the locations, that they were located by aliens in the employ of the North American Transportation Company, and other transportation companies.

Mr. Turner maintained that the whole country in the Cape Nome district had been "located up" by the various transportation companies, which were now holding the claims to the detriment of hundreds of American miners.

THE HOUSE.

The bill to codify the laws of the District, consisting of 345 pages, was taken up. The second reading of the bill would require three legislative days, and it was arranged that night sessions should be held for that purpose. Chairman Babcock then yielded the floor, and the committees were excused.

Mr. Corliss (Mich.), chairman of the committee on election of President, Vice President and representatives in Congress, called up the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to disqualify polygamists for election as senators and representatives, and prohibiting polygamy and polygamous cohabitation between the sexes.

Mr. Corliss said that while Congress, in the Roberts case, had established the precedent that would be followed at all times, it was deemed well that there should be a constitutional amendment to render the constitutional disqualification certain and to effectively provide a means of extrajudicial power to make and enforce the law in any place where polygamy was a judicial power of the United States so as to cover prosecutions of this particular crime.

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Mr. Corliss called attention to the fact that the bill distinctly provided that the executive power to make and enforce the law concerning marriage and divorce was reserved to the states.

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